

SUMMARY OF THE OFFICE ACTION

In the December 23, 2008 Office Action, claims 1-5 and 7-17 are pending; claims 6, 18-19 have been cancelled. Examiner removes the previous applied references of Rivette and Grainger; and Examiner makes a rejection on new grounds due to claimed invention recited in Claims 1, 11, 16 and 17 having 35 U.S.C. 101 issues. Claim 7 was objected to because of an informality, which has now been corrected.

Currently, claims 1-5 and 7-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 citing that the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claims 1 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention; line 18 of claim 1 and line 23 of claim 11, the "may be" are not clear. Applicants note that this is the first instance of 101 rejection being raised, and that no prior Examiner found issue with the pending claims on this basis; thus, Applicants assert that this rejection is improper. However, claims amendments to address these rejections have been provided.

Claims 1-5 and 7-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being anticipated by Tran US Pub. No. 2006/0190807 (hereinafter "Tran") in view of Rivette et al. US Pub. No. 2007/0208669 ("Rivette").

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office Action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill

in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-5 and 7-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being anticipated by Tran US Pub. No. 2006/0190807 (hereinafter "Tran") in view of Rivette et al. US Pub. No. 2007/0208669 ("Rivette").

Regarding the independent claims as currently amended, Applicant asserts that by contrast to the present invention Tran nowhere teaches nor suggests a diagrammatic representation where *the graphical component structure includes the component content*. Applicant respectfully asserts that claim 1 as amended provides for a graphical or visual hierarchal representation of a combination of graphical component structure and textual component content, as shown in Figures 1 and 2, illustrated in Chart 1, and described in paragraphs 0021, 0026, 0027, 0033, 0038, 0041, 0047, 0070, and 0073 of the present application; this graphical or visual hierarchal presentation of the component structure and the component content is fundamentally different from the type of data communication utilized in Tran, in particular inasmuch as in the present invention, each distinct component or subcomponent has its own diagrammatic representation and corresponding text-based information wherein the text-based information and the diagram components for each component or subcomponent of the technology or invention are automatically directly linked by being visually integrated with one another within the graphical component structure.

The Tran reference describes using two separate window layout frames, to display the claim structure and the claim content. In Tran, the textual claim content is placed in the left frame of a window, and an image of the claim structure is placed in the right frame of the window, as shown in Figure 3B of Tran. In Tran, the image of the claim structure and the claim content are displayed and function separately as required by Tran's teachings.

Applicant respectfully asserts that claim 1 is directed to including the graphical component structure with the component content that is neither taught nor suggested in Tran.

Applicant also respectfully asserts that *Tran nowhere teaches a method of dynamic graphic rendering that provides interactive viewing of the graphical component structure and component content of all the components of an invention, including the key components and subcomponents in the resultant hierarchical diagram where the the graphical component structure and the included textual component content are part of the interactive viewing and wherein the text-based information and the diagram components are automatically directly linked by being visually integrated with one another within the graphical component structure*, as made possible by including graphical component structure with component text-based information or content for each component where the text-based component is only associated with one diagrammatic component that corresponds to a component or sub-component of the invention or technology as claimed in claim 1 and all of the other independent claims that are pending in the instant application. Therefore, Tran's separation of claim structure from content teaches away from and is substantively different from the present invention as claimed.

Further, *Tran fails to teach or suggest a way to compress or collapse the claim content hierarchically*. As only illustrated in Figure 3B of Tran, only two views are available to the user — the complete textual claim content and the graphical claim structure. These parts, the textual claim content and the graphical claim structure are kept completely separate in Tran.

Additionally, there is no connection between the claim structure and the associated claim text.

In Tran, as seen in Figure 3B, the claim text is in no way connected with the visualization of claim content; in fact, exemplary claims 1-5 and part of claim 6 is shown in the left window frame, but all the claim structure for claims 1-12 are shown in the right window frame. The

purpose of the Tran's claim structure is to facilitate textual reordering and renumbering (see Tran, para. 0068). There is no visual connection showing the hierarchy of claim content and structure properly associated, including Figure 3B that is referenced by the Examiner. Figure 3B shows a diagram of relationship or hierarchy on the left side of the image in a completely disconnected and separate box that has absolutely no link or connection to the text of the claims, which is on the right side of the image in a completely separate box. The Tran reference makes no reference or connection to linking the text side with the diagrammatic representation of the hierarchy directly and in a linked manner as claimed. Thus, Tran lacks all the elements of the claimed invention.

Applicant's invention provides this direct link and integration of text with the diagrammatic representation of hierarchy – a connection which greatly facilitates the purposes of the invention. Tran does not provide this whatsoever. Therefore, there is no teaching, motivation, or suggestion in Tran, to combine it with another reference, such as Rivette, as compared to the present invention.

Claims 2-10 (excepting cancelled claim 6) depend directly or indirectly on claim 1. Therefore, these claims are hereby traversed for the same grounds as stated with claim 1 above.

Claim 11 is similar to claim 1 except that it is directed to a method rather than a system. Claim 11 incorporates the same substantive amendments of claim 1. Claims 12-15 directly depend on claim 11. Therefore, claims 11-15 are hereby traversed for the same grounds as stated above with claim 1.

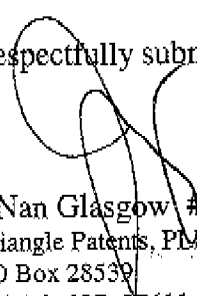
Regarding Rivette, this reference teaches and claims an intellectual property management system and lacks the components of the claimed invention, including the lack of integrated text and diagrammatic representation as set forth in the independent claims currently pending.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, claims 1-5 and 7-17, presently amended, constituting the claims pending in the application, are submitted to be fully patentable and in allowable condition to address and overcome the rejections. If any issues remain outstanding, incident to the allowance of the application, Examiner Ly is respectfully requested to contact the undersigned attorney at (919) 268-4236 or via email at jinan@trianglepatents.com to discuss the resolution of such issues, in order that prosecution of the application may be concluded favorably to the applicant, consistent with the applicant's making of a substantial advance in the art and particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter that the applicant regards as the invention.

This response is submitted via facsimile to the USPTO Central Official Fax number 571.273.8300 on April 23, 2009.

Respectfully submitted,



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